REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,827.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 511 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander F. C. Russell, on THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppie, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, KOOBAR, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAMOREAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1877, at 10 A.M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	37	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodations; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,817 Tons Register, Captain Charles Mann, is now loading and is expected to sail on or about the 10th June.

This splendid steamer has a large airy saloon, roomy and well ventilated Cabins, all handsomely fitted, also excellent Bath accommodation, and affords a most desirable opportunity for passengers proceeding home.

For terms of passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
or to
KING, KING & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,
3,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the
S. S. TRINACRIA,
3,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal Capt. Thomas Collins, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,660 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 520
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N.B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BALLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 9th May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2803	450	G. Lee	25th May.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1835	230	G. J. Fraser	8th do.
(c) ZAMBESI	2451	370	A. Symons	15th do.
SUMATRA	2483	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(c) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	29th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton : but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, (2,982 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain R.T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.
BANGALORE	2 60	500 Capt G N. Hector. 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250 Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT 25TH MAY.
THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER
COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,
2,700 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.

THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on Deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... „ 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Mazagon Dundee.

For passage and further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

An AUCTION SALE of Elegantly Carved Blackwood and French Polished Honsehold Furniture, Glass, and Crockery-ware an English built room, Broughan, and Horse, choice and rare Plants, and Ferns, &c., at No. 31, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, all the elegant y carved furniture, &c., the property of J. N. C. Beyts, Esq., (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises glass, and crockery ware, a set of dining tables, chairs, whatnots, screens, circular, pier, side, and writing tables, conversation, and cleopatra couches, drawing room, easy, and prediea chairs, chiffoniers, 5 tyre whatnots, a first rate Eng ish brass skeleton clock by Richard Pearson, London, rocking chairs, figures and vases, holloway clock, kerosine hanging and table lamps, bronze hanging lamps with drops, a first class Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, camp cots, clothes presses, an English bagatelle table with balls, &c., glassdoor cupboards, dr-sing and wash-hand tables, toilette glasses, teapoys, towel hat stand, coir rugs, dispense, and copper cooking utensils, few books, fine choice plants consisting of standard roses, rare geraniums, ferns, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English built roomy, brougham with a serviceable grey horse and harness, a girl's saddle, &c., &c.

On catalogues and the property will be on view from the 25th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Millinery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Cricket Bats, Gold and Silver articles, &c., in Modowa Street, No. 30, (opposite to the Bombay Paper Currency).

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th and on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P. M. on each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the property of Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Son's, closing up their business, the same consisting of paper, trimmed hat muns, Duke's bats and stumps, gold and silver bangles, brooches, thimbles, crosses, hoops finger and watch key rings, pencil cases, gentlemen's, lady's and children sola hats, silk ribbons, walkingsticks, silk umbrellas, Russia leather lady's bags and money purses, mo her o'pearl card cases, and lady's combinations, colored wool, bed fancy chintz dresses, socks and stockings, lots of various children's toys, few pieces of white dhaka mulls, in bamboo rods, doriss, fine white book muslins, boots and shoes, cords and silk tassels, blackwood grisadore cupboards, dressing tables, chairs, teakwood, show cases, office clock, and fresh batch of lady's and gentlemen's white and coloured best French kid gloves in all sizes, will be sold in small lots of 3 pairs.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1877.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIVIDEND of ELEVEN PER CENT. (equivalent to RUPEES FIFTY-FIVE per Share) DECLARED at the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be PAID to SHAREHOLDERS on and after the 30th May 1877 on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 18th May 1877.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVEABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents,

THACKER & CO.,
Agents for the Patentee.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay :—

Suits made, just as you like them ..... Rs. 25 worth Rs. 30
Suits made to the latest fashion ..... from „ 16 to „ 20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits .. „ 14 to „ 18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca ..... „ 4 to „ 1

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION HALL,
BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

THE following CARRIAGES are for sale :—

Broughams,	English and Country Built.
Open Carriages,	do. do.
Mail Phaetons,	do. do.
Buggies,	do. do.
Park Phaetons,	do. do.
A very handsome Brake.	
Dogcarts,	country built.
Landaus,	do.

TEA DEPOT.
32 Meadow Street, Fort.

A. S. REUBEN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON and Co., Tea Merchants) begs to announce that he has OPENED the above establishment for the sale of Kangra Valley, Neilgherry, and China Teas, Real Mocha Coffee, Shahjeehanpur Sugar in bags of 10 lbs. each, best Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Pondicherry and Manilla Cigars and Cheroots, China Carios and ware, Lady's and Gentleman's best Morocco Leather and Canvas Courier Bags, Price's Sperm Candles nett 1 lb. Bundle, best Scented Soap, &c., and respectfully invites the attention of the public to their superior quality and moderate price.

Out-station orders accompanied with Remittances or References shall be promptly attended to.

A. S. REUBEN.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.
3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 13,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 5,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for out-stations; Commission allowed, Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Nellgerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road
7—Kakoobhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbaw Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HER
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
SATURDAY, MAY 26,

The Gardens having been obtained by kind permission of J. H. GRANT, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND RENDERING THEIR ASSISTANCE DURING THE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE BAND
OF
H. M.'s 20TH REGIMENT N. I.
(By kind permission of Colonel Thatcher and Officers) will attend.

PROMENADE at 8 o'clock, when the BAND of the 20th Regt. will perform.

At Half-past Eight
A GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

Overture—"Tancredi" ..... Rossini.
H. E. the Governor's Band.
Song—"My Faded Violet" ..... Plumpton.
Miss Elcia May.
Solo Pianoforte—"La Traviata" ..... Ascher.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet—"When a Little Farm we keep" ..... Mazzinghi.
(By Special Desire.)
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
olo Pianoforte—Pasquinade ..... Gottschalk.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song—Once again ..... Sullivan.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Duet—I know a Bank ..... Horn.
Miss Elcia May and Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Aria for Cornet—Lucia di Lammermoor ..... Donizetti.
H. E. the Governor's Band.

To be followed by
A SPELLING BEE.
PART FIRST—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
PART SECOND—FOR NATIVES.

In each part a valuable prize will be given to the successful competitor.

An Interval of Fifteen Minutes, during which H. E. the Governor's Band will Perform.

Selection—La Fille de Madame Angot ..... Lecocq.
IGNAZ ZIMMER—Director.

OPERETTA :
BREAKING THE SPELL,
BY OFFENBACH.

Old Mathew ..... Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Peter ..... Mr. J. Rollings.
Jenny ..... Miss Elcia May.

DANCING IN THE ENCHANTED CIRCLE,
(Illuminated by Chinese Lanterns, &c.)
TO A FULL QUADRILLE BAND.

STALACTITE CAVERN AND HERMIT'S CAVE.

The whole entertainment to conclude with a Double Display of Fireworks and Balloon Ascents, during which the Band of the 20th Regt. will perform.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Numbered and Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Family Tickets admitting three ..... „ 7
Unreserved Seats ..... „ 2
Promenade ..... „ 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Refreshment Pavilions under the management of Messrs. Kerner and Minns.

THE BHOWNUGGUR MILLS PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per Share for the half year ending 31st December last is PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 29th instant, to holders of Shares in the Original Capital of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE 51ST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on 1st May 1877, when the following results were communicated :—

Amount proposed for Assurance during the year 1876 (1948 Proposals)	£1,547,829 17 2
Amount of Assurances accepted during the year 1876 (1580 Policies)	£1,176,095 12 0
Annual Premiums on new Policies during the year 1876	£44,030 18 8
Claims by Death during the year 1876, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£421,448 7 5
Amount of Assurances accepted during the last five years	£6,183, 362 11 4
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1876 (of which £1,314,823 : 19s. is Reassured with other Offices)	£18,569,901 0 9

REVENUE, SEVEN HUNDRED and SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS per annum.

ASSETS, upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 23rd May 1877.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.
Just received a further Consignment of
HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	15 0	17 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative ..quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.....per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient Saline .....quarts per doz.	10 8	12 0
PULNA, Saline Purgative .....pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gascous..... „ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND
TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, or home use.
BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.
Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste ;
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
a great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
FORT AND BYCULLA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.
Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.
In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash..... Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE HOME GOING SEASON.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT.

REQUISTES.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ..... from	10	0
Overland Suits ..... „	25	0
Warm Chevriot ..... „	35	0
Overcoats, Whitney ..... „	45	0
Do. for Evening ..... „	22	0
Cardigan Jackets ..... „	9	8
..... „	11	8
Dressing Gowns ..... from	10	0
Sleeping Suits ..... 6-8 to	17	8
Pyjamas ..... „	10	8
Shirts Fine Long Cloth	22	8
„ Superfine	28	0
„ Printed Cambric	28	0
„ Oxford-Cloth	36	0
„ Flannel	49	0
„ Silk & Wool	57	0
„ Spun Silk	67	0
Under Vests ..... from	14	0
..... „	30	0
Socks, Cotton pr. doz. ..... „	9	8
Socks Merino ..... „	15	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... „	5	0
Linen Faced Collars ..... „	0	14
Fine Irish Linen Collars ..... „	6	0
Scarf-Pin ..... from	1	0
„ to tie	1	12
„ Sailor's Knot ..... „	1	12
Gloves, Warm, Berlin ..... „	1	0
Mits ..... „	1	12
Mufflers, Worm ..... „	2	0
Braces, best quality ..... „	2	0
Travelling Baths, forming Trunk ..... „	30	0
Hats, Soft Tweed ..... „	5	0
„ Felt, various shapes ..... from	7	8
Helmets, Pith ..... „	5	0
„ White Cork ..... „	14	8
Pugrees ..... „	1	8
Caps, Tweed ..... „	3	8
„ Balmoral ..... „	5	12
„ Turban ..... from	3	8
Umbrellas, Alpaca ..... from	6	8
„ Silk ..... „	13	8
„ Sun ..... „	7	8
Trunks, Overland ..... from	22	0
„ for Rail ..... „	12	8
„ Solid Leather	50	0
Bags, Courier or Cash	16	12
„ Soiled Linen	4	12
Hand Bags	11	0
Best Hide Gladstone	32	0
Fitted Dressing Pouches	20	0
Sheets, ... p. pr.	9	8
Blankets, fine Scarlet „	22	0
Blankets, fine White Whitney ..... p. pr.	25	0
Rugs, Long Striped Witney ..... „	18	0
Mauds, Fine Scotch, from	22	0
Pillows, Bed Feather ..... „	2	8
„ Horse Hair ..... „	7	8
„ Steamed Feather ..... „	7	
Cases for above .....each	1	4
Toilet Covers ..... „	1	0
Cork Mattresses ..... „	22	0
Camp Bedsteads, Folding, to fit under seat ...	35	0
Towels, general use ...six	5	0
Towels, Turkish Bath..six	10	8
Napkins, fine Damask..doz	10	8
Money Belts.....each	4	8
Sovereign Boxes ..... „	3	0
Purses, Solid Leather „	8	0
Chairs, Folding, for Travellers ..... from	6	8
Writing Cases, fitted, 7" wide, per yard	6	8
Hand Mirrors, Folding...	2	4
Hair Brushes	2	0
Leather Case...per pair	17	8
Combs, in Case .....each	1	0
„ Toilet	1	0
Nail Brushes .....from	0	14
Tooth ..... „	0	10
Guards for above...as S &	1	4
Clothes Brushes.....from	1	4
Hat ..... „	1	4
Shoe Horns..... „	0	14
Bath Sponges ..... „	8	8
Sponge Bags ..... „	1	12
Soap, Marine, per box of 3 Toilet	1	4
Soap, Boxes, metal	2	0
Perfumery	1	12
Eau de Cologne, the genuine	1	0
Lavender Water (Sainsbury's)	2	0
Pommade Akinnogo'a) ...	1	4
Lime Juice and Glycerine	0	12
Razors	2	0
Nail Scissors	1	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Shaving Brushes	2	8
Railway Keys	2	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !

TO SUIT NUMEROUS UP-COUNTRY AS WELL AS LOCAL APPLICANTS.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.'S SUBSCRIPTION LIST (for Photographs at Reduced Rates by PAYMENT IN ADVANCE) will continue open until the 30th June.

Meadow Street, 19th May 1877.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

		Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.	33	8	0
„ Exshaw's No. 1	„	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts „	9	8	0
„ „	pints „	6	8	0
„ Medoc	quarts „	11	0	0
„ „	pints „	7	0	0
„ St. Estephe	quarts „	13	0	0
„ „	pints „	8	0	0
BACON	per lb.	0	13	0
HAM	„	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APPOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE,
WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for bril

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD MAY 1877.

Business re-opened at Home yesterday with apparently an improved tone in most of the produce markets, and particularly so on the Stock Exchange, Consols having advanced from 93⅞ to 94¼ and French Rentes from 102½ to 103¾.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened strong and closed with a hardening tendency, the sales reaching 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. Prices on the spot were the same as quoted on Friday last with the one exception of Fair Omra which is 1-16d. higher. There is nothing, however, on the face of things to warrant us in accepting this additional firmness as the commencement of any material improvement. In Manchester it is said that more activity is expected after the holidays, but this is as it may be; in the meantime the stock on the spot is on the increase, arrivals into Liverpool during the previous four days having been 57,000 bales, and until supplies get into more moderate compass there will be no inducement for buyers to go beyond their immediate requirements, especially while shipments from this side continue ahead of last year, and the silver exchanges are giving way.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10¾ cents., but August shipment has declined from 11⅛ to 11 1-16 cents. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts...	1,000	2,000	3,800	2,000
Four days' do ...	8,000	11,000	12,000	11,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,870,000	...	4,001,100	3,376,000

From London, Reuter gives no quotations for Seeds, Coffee is unchanged. Ceylon Cocoanut oil is £1 per ton higher, Cochin unaltered.

The weekly quotations for metals show no alteration of any kind. Four per cent. Enfaced Rupee Paper has declined from 84¼ to 84. Fours-and-a-half remain at 84½; Fives-and-a-half at 88½. Exchange on India 60 days sight is quoted at 1s. 8⅞d. against 1s. 8¾d. per rupee on Friday. A payment of £225,000 into the Bank of England is reported.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, the usual sum of £265,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£179,000 to Calcutta and £1,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8.83d. and £85,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8¾d. tenders on Calcutta and Madras at the latter figure receiving in full both in bills and telegraphic transfers, while on Bombay the whole amount allotted was by transfer and tenders at 1s. 8¾d. received 90 per cent. These rates are fully as high as was generally expected on this side, the general opinion having been in favour of an average slightly under 1s.8¾d., but in any case the result justifies the general anticipations which have prevailed here for some time past. The rapidity with which our export trade has been falling off latterly has made it very manifest that the demand for remittance to this side was bound to fall off at an early date, and only the temporary pressure for money in Calcutta has enabled Government to obtain the comparatively high figures of the last few allotments. Even this influence, however, is now at end—the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta having to-day reduced their rates of discount 2 per cent.—and unless therefore Government should so manipulate the coming loans as to affect matters we are fairly warranted in assuming that we have seen the commencement of a decline to most reasonable rates.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 54d. per oz., but the quotation must be accepted as quite nominal, as purchases made now would only lay down in the middle of the rains when to all appearance money is likely to be very plentiful.

Sterling Exchange opened very quiet this morning and has continued so with a declining tendency during the day. The Banks have reduced both their buying and selling rates by 1/16d., but this has not had the effect of bringing out any fresh business of importance, and the day's transactions would foot up a very small total. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	...	1s. 8¾d to 11-16 per Rupee
Do	6 months' sight...		1s. 9d.
Credits	3	,, ,,	1s. 9d.
Documents	3	,, ,,	1s. 9d.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and we still quote nominally for demand 3-16 to ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1 to 1⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper shows the effect of the improved tenor of the Home advices coupled with the prospect of easier money in the immediate future, more buyers having made their appearance than for some time back. We call the market firm at the following rates:—Fours, Rs. 97¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97⅝; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½.

The Share Market is firm with a fair demand for all favourite shares. Bank of Bombays have advanced ¼ per cent. Land and Press Companies are unaltered. Spinning and Weaving shares are firmer and we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Khutao Mussenjee, Hindustan and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Coorla and Great Eastern, 15 in Dharrumsee and Rs. 30 in Fleming. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 per share higher.

Cotton to-day has shown increased firmness owing to the slightly better advices from Liverpool and the downward tendency of Exchange; prices are quite Rs. 2 per candy higher, and some little buying has taken place at the advance to cover May shipments. For the time of year, however, the extent of business passing is very small and every day shows more clearly that the season is virtually at an end. The receipts up-from country yesterday were 4,500 bales, making 39,218 bales for the six days. We quote:—

Good Dholleras	Ready	Rs. 190	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	180	,,	,,
G F. do.	,, ...	174	,,	,,
Good Omras.	,, ...	182	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	177	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	173	,,	,,

Linseed is steady at Rs. 6-9 per cwt.

For Wheat the enquiry is active at yesterday's prices, say Rs. 33 to Rs. 39 for best White and Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy for Red.

Freights show no increase in activity but the feeling is a trifle steadier. By steamer for Liverpool £1-12-6 is still the quote in ready, but for future shipment consignees ask £1-15 per ton. By sail for Liverpool. Iron ships are now quoted at £1-18-9 to £2 per ton.

Piece Goods have not altered in any way. The demand may be considered as over for the season and prices steadily tend downwards even from present low currencies.

BOMBAY [BILL AND STOCK] LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nom. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	P. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	112 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	305
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	5,948	2,000	all	25	955
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	550
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,950
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	115
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	250	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	720
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a.	440
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	221
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	100 do	1,230
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	300	500	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,250 xd.
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	310
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	309
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	335
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	800	all	50 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd...	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,150
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,380
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.a.	1,600
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,135
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	985
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,400
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	50 p.a*	700
Dharumsy Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,075
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,165
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,310
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,125
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,05 xd.
Khandelah Spinning ..	1,000	500	all	60 p.a*	1,210
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	970 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil.	975
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,225
Manchester & Bombay, S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	50	..	47½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.a*	1,375
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,370
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	980
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	600	1,000	all	..	930
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	930
Shoendercla Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	870
Do do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	300
Soorajbux S. and W. Co.	550	1,000	all	..	1060
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8 5/8	p. c.	270
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 9 1/4	do.	26
Ditto 2	..	£20	6 5 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 12 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6 5 18	do.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2½ p.s.	1,950
Bombay Gas Company..	10,000	50	all	7½ p.c.	61
Bombay Saw Mills Co....	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	725
Lansing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	255
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7½
Mechanics' Institutes Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Trencher and Co.	1,000	1,500	all	p. ct	485
Ytegar Patent Slip Co..	3,00	250	all	6 p.	33

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty's Gun Boat Teazer, 464 tons, Captain Wodehouse, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Inch Marnock, from Bombay to Rangoon arrived leaky, having struck on a rock not laid down in the charts.

The ship Rajpoot, 1,244 tons, Captain J. R Andrew, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 8,227 bales cotton, 121 bales wool, and 332½ cwt. coir yarn.

The iron ship East Lothian, bound to Calcutta, in beating out of Bombay on the 21st inst., collided with a buggalow and two men were drowned. A Court of Inquiry is now being held.

A fire broke out on the 28th April on board the steamer Trinacria from Bombay in Liverpool Docks, which was extinguished after filling bunkers with water. Some of the cargo, wheat, was damaged.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachumda, 544 tons, Capt. J. McIville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Halpin, and seventy-two deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain Atkins, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingorla.—Lieut. Schneider and servant. For Carwar.—Mr. W. West [and servant. For different ports—Seven deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain S. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast [and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Hume, Mr. J. DeGs, three European] soldiers and ninety eight deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
24	H. M. S. Teazer....	Wodehouse ...	P. Gulf.
	Pachumba (s)	Melville.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Ethopia (s)	Atkins	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Rajpoot, Andrew, to Liverpool, obtained her por clearence yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
20	Ellen Stuart	Reid	London, Feb 23.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
20	Glenesk.....	.....	.....
	Killen(s).....	.....	.....
	Ex Yu	.....	.....
	Gods Hill	.....	.....
	Ganges	.....	.....

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Ellen Stuart—Majestic from Liverpool,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

21	Bay of Bengal.....	.....	Liverpool.
	D. of Devonshire(s).	.....	London.
22	Hydapes (s)	.....	Southampton.
	Witch	.....	Return from Sea.
	Africa (s)	.....	Return from Sea.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
1696 County of Sutherland (s), Wallace—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1728 Venetia (s), Lerrin—Mails 1st June.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
1528 Hutton (s), Hodges—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1414 India (s), Bowden—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1033 Sicily (s), Harboard—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1015 Eliza Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1224 Rajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
1786 Thomasine MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1234 Algonquin, Grey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1162 City of Boston, Crosby—Jeejeebhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1206 Lady Lyegar, Hughes—Vinay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—P. & O.

FOR DUNKIRK.

660 Sarah Scott, Estall—Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

679 Antofagasta, Hilbers—W. Nicol & Co.
218 B oth, Williams—Knoop & Co.
998 Peter Denny, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1198 Cartvale, Hogg—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1021 Carnegie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

592 Crrene, Turnbull—W Nicol & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Wallace Co.
1139 Marathan, Jones—Geo Lockhart & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

708 Argylshire, Laird—N Manockjee & Co.
1180 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.

1359 Bangalore (s), Hector—F. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1419 Devonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1260 Earl Lothian, Hamilton—N. Manockjee & Co.
1511 Glamorgan (s), Buck—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1242 South Minister, Morrice—The Captain.

FOR TRIESTE.

1137 Tebe (s), Sopuranich, A. Lloyds & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1135 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails 8th June.
1001 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 28th May.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1191 Australia (s), Bozani—C. Grondona.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

67 Sullamutty, Nacoda.

FOR GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

673 Estapona (s), Hubback—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1226 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
1276 Benefactor, Shields—Finlay Muir and and & Co.
862 Craigforth (s), Farmer—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1226 County of Inverness, Mckenzie—Finlay Muir & Co.
431 C ra, Coombs—Viraam Ebram.
1255 Dominion, Jones—The Capt-in.
949 Earl of Mar & Kellie, Walter—Knoop & Co.
1409 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—Mr G Atkins.
343 Forest Grove, Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
380 Hugh, Browne, Adams—The Captain.

635 Jolomar, Davies—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Soares.
1699 Lord Vance—The Captain.
736 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
323 M. A. Evans, Philps—The Captain.
1362 Montgordon, Roberts—Owen and Okell.
1419 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
865 Queen of Cambrin, Parry—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1393 Sachem, Cowell—The Captain.
1499 Stockbridge, Lang—Soares & Co.
913 Serica, Mathews—The Captain,
254 Sercerdah (s), Yansir.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
91 Emanuel, Nacoda.
63 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

709 Arabe, Broughton.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Fiore, Guthrie.
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—(Flagship.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—10 cases polished plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Guy Mannering s—65 boxes tinned plate, Hassumally Lalljeya.
Branksome Hall s—3 packages hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

FROM LONDON.

Stockbridge—60 boxes candles, Kalidass Roychund; 405 cases window glass, Cassumally Jewaje; 33 barrels ye whiting, 25 drams linseed oil and 6 casks chrome yellow, Jewabhoy Hoojee la.
Guy Mannering s—200 cases school slates, Rabhoy Tyebally.
Craig forth s—2 cases hardware, E bhoy Tyebally; 800 boxes candles, 100 boxes chutney and Roychund; 2 cases printing ink, The Times of India.
India s—100 kegs lead ore, Coma Ramjee.
Brother—74 boxes bar silver, value of Rs 73,90,000, Oriential Bank; 304 boxes bar silver, value of Rs 7,10,000, The C Bank of I A and China.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—177 cases brandy Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 2 hogsheads claret, W Nicol and Co.
Batavia s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Glamorgan s—730 plates soft spelter, Toolseedas Khimjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rajcoot—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Victoria Cross—54 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 195 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 50 bales cotton, Nursee Keswjee and Co.
Astronomer—166 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
T Macleilan—107 bales cotton, Tarachund Sitaram.
Ellen Bates—25 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 60 bales cotton, Jeejeebhoy Hormazz.
Helen Scott—200 bales cotton, Tharia Topen.
Hutton s—27 bales wool, Pursotum Tarsy; 195 cwts bons, Goomanjhoy Bandah Jy.
Sicily s—95 cwts coir yarn, Arut Dhamjee; 400 cwts wheat, Steuart, Hobart and Co; 3,20 cwts wheat, H Gleson and Co; 868 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 33 bales rags, Canjee Curson dass; 30 bales rags, Lalljee Naranjee 52 bales hemp, Churandass Chatterbhoy 2; 171 bales hemp, Lalljee Naranjee; 33 bales wool, Thackersee Gopalj e; 50 bales wool, Pagjee Toolidass; 59 bales wool, Gooldass Toolsidas; 117 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 283 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 225 cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co; 35 bales wool, Nursee Keswjee and Co; 28 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nathoo.
India s—200 cwts B horns, Abramovitz and Co; 372 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 2,800 cwts wheat, and 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales cotton, Peel. Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—325 cwts myrabollams, 1,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co; 39 cwts cuscus roots, Rowjee Cowasjee; 4 cases fishmaws, Merealljebhoy Dumasi; 1,094 cwts coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hasam; 17 bundles Steeth, Surriff Purveyah; 6 bales hides, P Eduljee,
Arago s—10 bales hides, Ruttonsey Tharroo.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sarah Scott—160 cwts B. horns, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Booth—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Marathon—320 cwts B horns, 446 cwts linseed, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Boston—900 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Lady Lisgar—250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 1,025 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Venetia s—300 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Australia s—3 bales carpets, Order undone; 100 bales cotton Knoop and Co.
Khiva s—1,120 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe s—300 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khiva s—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s—100 bales cotton, A Biascheck and Co.
Australia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Glamorgan s—100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Cathay s—18 bales twist, Alliance and S W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—84 cases, sharkfins 16 c ses fishmaws, and 1 cwts G horns, Currimbhoy Ebram; 99 barrels cotton, H J M A Khaliuk; 70 bales twist, Allia ce B a d W Co; 164 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 20 bales twist, Tyebjee and Co; 1 case sharkfins, 2½ cases fishmaws, Merallybhoy Dama; 32 bales cotton, Jankerdass Shewdayall; 42 bales cotton, Journath Ramjee; 75 bales twist, E A Noor Mahamed; 50 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 5 bales twist, National S and W and Co; 10 bales twist, Bhuwan Ramjee; 16 pieces E teeth M C Ebram; 28 c ses fishmaws and 1 cases sharkfins Mahamedbhoy Rawjee; 9 cases fishmaws and 12 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein John Mahamed; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—60½ cwts opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Bates, Col, Madras 18th Regt N I, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

MAY 23.

Smith, Capt, Madras R A, from leave, from Matheran.
Maingay, Lieut, Madras R A, from leave, from Mahableshwar.
Smallpiece, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave, from England.
Castell, Lieut-Col, Bombay 1st Beloochees, on leave, from Coty.

MAY 24.

Reid, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poona.
Bowman, Surgn, Bombay M D, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Fraser, Major, Bombay Asst Qr Mr Genl, from leave, to Mhow.

MAY 24.

Castell, Lieut-Col, Bombay 1st Beloochees, from leave, to Hydrabad.
Garratt, Capt, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave, to Ahmednuggur

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, 24th May 1877.)

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified: Lieut G F Francis, 30th Foot, 1st Sind Horse, 11th May 1876.

Capt R Wace, R A, whose term of service as Asst Supt of Factories expired on the 12th inst. has been re-appointed for a further period of two years from that date.

The furlough to Europe for one year and two days granted on 27th March 1876, to Maj C W Yonge, Staff Corps, is extended by one day.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years service, to be Major from the date specified: Capt A Hogg, 16th May 1877.

Lieut G B E Radcliffe, Sub Asst Commissary Genl on probation, having passed the necessary Departmental examination, is confirmed in the grade of Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, third class, from the 10th inst, continuing to act as Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, first class.

Col R Baigrie, C B, Comdt, 29th N I, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Qr Mr Genl of the Army, vice Maj Hogg, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lieut C Young, R E, to be temporary Asst Engr, first grade, from the 25th April, vice Mr Lullobhai Keshowlal, who has proceeded on sick leave.

The following temporary promotions are ordered, with effect from the 7th May, vice Maj Merewether, proceeded on furlough:—Major Iser, R E, to be Ex Engr, first grade; Mr G T Molocey to be Ex Engr, second grade; Mr J R Hatherley to be Ex Engr, third grade; Rao Bahadur Wasoodeo Bapoojee to be Ex Engr, fourth grade; and Lieut G Davidson, R E, to be Asst Engr, first grade.

The following reversions will have effect from the 15th May, in consequence of Capt Mawbey, R E, having returned to duty:—Mr J R Hatherley to revert to Ex Engr, fourth grade; Rao Bahadur Wasoodeo Bapoojee to revert to Asst Engr, first grade; and Lieut G Davidson, R E, to revert to Asst Engr, second grade.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F R Griffith, Ex Engr, first grade, to be Ex Engr, Fuldi Division, and Offg Supt of Works, Eastern Indus.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Maj J W Watson, Staff Corps, to act as President of the Rajasthank Court in Kattywar during the absence of Col Law on furlough, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Shriniwas Venkatesh, Probationary Mamlatdar of Bagewadi, in the District of Kaladgi, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Mag of the second class in the District of Kaladgi.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges in the District of Kaladgi are specially appointed, as a temporary measure, to be Mags of the first class in the District of Kaladgi:—Rao Saheb Madhaorao Krishna, Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot, Rao Saheb Krishnarao Pandurang, Subordinate Judge of Bijapur and Rao Saheb Vithal Vishnath, Subordinate Judge of Muddehal.

Mr W F Sinclair, Actg Asst Collr in the District of Kaladgi, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class in the District of Kaladgi.

The Hon the Bombay Vishvanath N Mandlik and Mr Nanabhai Haridas respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Government Pleader, High Court, on the 23rd inst, before office hours.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F L Charles, Mag of the first class in the District of Dharwar, to be Mag in charge of the Division of that District, comprising the Talukas of Hubli, Kalghatgi, and Bankapur.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr H T Ommaney, Mag of the first class, in the District of Khandesh, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the second and third classes in the Talukas which are placed in his revenue charge.

Mr G C Whitworth, Actg First Asst Collr in the District of Kaira, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class in the District of Kaira.

Mr Cooverji Cawasji, Actg Huzur Depy Collr of Ahmednabad, is appointed to be Mag of the first class in the District of Ahmedabad.

Mr W F Sinclair has been appointed to act as an Asst Collr, Kaladgi, from the 16th April 1877.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F S P Lely to act as Extra First Asst Collr of Ahmednad

Mr T Jervis, Supt of the Preventive Service, Bombay Custom House, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Surgn H W Boyd, 19th N I, has been appointed, as a temporary measure, to perform the duties of Actg Civil Surgn, Sholapur, vice Surgn-Maj Cates, appointed Examiner of Medical Accounts.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, May 22, 1877.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J Soarez, 2nd Brigade, to command the Rl Arty, in the Mhow division.

Lieut Col and Brevet Col C W Penny, V C, Brigade Rl Horse Arty, to command the Rl Arty in Sind District.

Lieut Col and Brevet Col A W Swiss, 6th Brigade, to command the Rl Arty at Aden.

Col J C Hailes will continue to command the Rl Arty Mhow Division until the return from leave of Brevet Col J Spurway.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed to exchange:—Major G J Smart from 19th April to 18th October, in England, on medical certificate.

Surg Major W Ironside, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate

COURT MARTIAL.

Poona, May 23.

At an European General Court Martial held at Belgaum on the 23rd April, Private Thomas Jones, 7th Rl Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st charge—That he, on the 27th March, did at Belgaum aforesaid, attempt to commit culpable homicide amounting to murder by doing an Act, that is by one or more fires discharging a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet at Private James Oates, with the intention of causing the death of the said Private James Oates,

2nd charge—That he, on 27th March, being, &c, &c, &c, as in the 1st charge up to the words "a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet," at Lieut and Adjt Clarke, with the intention of causing the death of the said Lieut and Adjt Clarke.

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges.

Revised Sentence—The court having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their former sentence, and now sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for six years.

STANLEY EDWARDS, Col.,
2nd Grenadier Regt N I, President.
Confirmed.
C STAVELEY, Lieut Genl,
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

With the sanction of Govt, the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in the Yerrowada Central Jail.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 19.)

Mr F G Millett is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Surgn-Maj G S Sutherland, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr J C Edwards, Offg Political Asst, to the Resident, Persian Gulf, is granted leave on private affairs for 6 months.

Lieut T Hope, Offg Political Asst to officiate as Political Asst.

Capt E A Fraser, Political Asst, substantive pro tem, is appointed to officiate as Political Asst 2nd class, and is posted to the Persian Gulf.

Maj C Martin, 2nd in Comd, 2nd Regt Central India Horse, to be Commandant of the Central India Horse and Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Col J Watson appointed Resident of 2nd class.

Capt W R Bunbury, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, to officiate as Depy Asst Commissary G nl, 2nd class, Capt R J H Wyllie, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, to officiate as Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps: Lieut W O Harris, 1st Battn, 17th Foot.

Lieut F Forbes, Maj W C Anderson, to officiate as 2nd in Command Ca t J D Macpherson, to officiate as Squadron Commander; Lieut C C Egerton, officiate as Squadron Commander; Lieut F Mardall, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties.

The under mentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe. Maj C H Luard, R E, private affairs, for nine months.

Capt H Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for one year and one month.

Capt A Cuthbert Prinsep, 11th Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for six months.

Lieut L Dening, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing medical certificate for 18 months.

Lieut

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH AND DON CARLOS.

PARIS, MAY 24.

The French Ministry have, at the request of the Spanish Government, ordered the expulsion of Don Carlos (the pretender to the Spanish Throne) from France.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, MAY 23.

Warlike preparations are being made by Servia, notwithstanding that Russia has dissuaded her from such a course. Intervention on the part of Austria is probable should Servia make a move.

GREECE.

ATHENS, MAY 23.

There is an agitation here for war against the Porte.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Advices from Saint Petersburg state that His Imperial Majesty the Czar will go to Ployesti (the Head-Quarters of the Russian Army) on the 2nd June, when it is expected that the Russians will commence active operations on the Danube.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

FLORENCE, MAY 23.

In to-day's sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Melegari (Minister for Foreign Affairs) in reply to a question said that the friendly relations between Italy and France remained unimpaired.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 23.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's S.S. Sumatra, with the outward London mails of 11th May, left here for Bombay at 4-0 P.M. to-day.

The same Company's steamer Deccan left for Galle and Calcutta at 5-0 P.M. to day.

LONDON, MAY 23, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4⅞d.

In the Manchester Market more activity is expected after the holidays.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1.8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84
4½ per cent do. 84½
5½ per cent. do. 88½
3 per cent. Consols for account..... 94⅛
5 per cent French Rente, 1872 .... 103½
Bar Silver..... 54d.

About £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Burmese, J. C. Stevenson and Redewater.

Departure.—Sphinx.

LINE REPORT.—MAY 24.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to Tiflis; interrupted beyond.

WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 24.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S., ther. 91, bar. 29·92.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind NW. 3, ther. 86, bar. 30·11.

MANGALORE, 5-25 P.M.—Weather fair, wind NW., NWS.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S., ther. 90, bar. 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate, ther. 92.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅜d. to 11-16d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight.	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 (Indian postage free.)

Single Copy ... .Annas 4

WE hear that H. E. the Governor leaves Bombay for Kattywar to-morrow instead of Sunday evening. His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo, received in Bombay yesterday, reports that the weather is now fine, and that there is little rain.

WE hear from Mahableshwur that the mists are very heavy now, and that it is expected the monsoon will not be later than the 5th of June.

AMONGST the honours to be bestowed on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, it is probable that one will fall to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab who will become Sir Robert Egerton, Knight of the Indian Empire.

A RETRIEVER dog has just done an act at Colombo, which should qualify him for the Albert medal. When the ship Julia Ann ran ashore, a difficulty arose as to how a line could be got from the ship to land in order to rescue the crew. Several ineffectual efforts had been made, when the captain bethought him of fastening a line round the body of the ship's dog (a fine retriever). The dog was thrown overboard, and at once swam with the line to the shore. Soon after the captain, his wife, and the whole crew were safely landed.

THE death on the 18th inst. of Mrs. Gothard, the wife of the Chaplain of Ajmere, is reported. The whole station was present at the funeral. Mrs. Gothard had much endeared herself to the poor especially, amongst whose children she did real good by visiting their homes and teaching them in school. Her unostentatious but kindliness only caused her to be the more appreciated. Both rich and poor will long miss her. She was seized with small-pox, which rapidly assumed an exceedingly virulent form, and despite the utmost skill of two medical men, carried her off. Her corpse was carried to the grave by sorrowing parishioners, who felt that nothing was too much to do to show their affection for one who had been a true pastor's wife amongst them.

AT one o'clock on Monday, while the line of the South Eastern Railway between the station at Egmore and the beach was being tested with an engine and some waggons laden with stone, a rather awkward accident occurred as the train was moving towards the railway bridge across the Cooum. A part of the bank of the line slipped, and the engine tumbled down taking with it two of the waggons. This part of the line had water on both sides of it, and the bank having been well soaked was unable to stand the weight of the train. The engine and two of the waggons are in the water, and she line in that part has been damaged. Mr. Thorowgood, of the Madras Harbour Works, Mr. Fox, engineer of the S. I. Railway, the Superintendent of the Traffic Department and the driver and guard of the train were on the engine. They jumped off in time to escape being in any way hurt.

THE traffic demands upon the East Indian Railway rolling stock have become so great, that it has become necessary for that Company to request the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway authorities to temporarily stop through booking of goods. This will of course cause much public inconvenience, inasmuch as the through traffic on the Punjab lines is this year unprecedentedly large. The inconvenience in question is, however, likely to be of very short duration, as arrangements are being made for the supply of extra rolling stock as quickly as possible. This would be an excellent opportunity for utilising the spare rolling stock which is now lying idle in the railway sheds in Kurrachee.

THE *Pioneer* makes the following appropriate remarks on the case of Mary Donelly:—"The decision of the Sessions Judge in the appeal which the girl's friends have brought will be concerned chiefly, we presume, with legalities that we have no wish to interfere with; but we are not trenching on any forbidden ground in declaring that Mr. Pellew's treatment of the girl seems to us repugnant to justice and right feeling to an extent which creates a sense of indignation that no language we care now to use can describe. This case is parallel to one in which, some years ago, a magisterial donkey at home inflicted some preposterous punishment on a boy for the theft of a cold turnip out of a field. The public fury was very great, and the papers teemed with the subject in various ways for months. 'Justice's justice' became a proverbial expression, and people clamoured for a root-and-branch reform of the whole country magistracy. We do not remember the exact particulars of the case now, and it is not worth taking trouble to look them up; but we venture, on a general recollection of the case in point, to affirm that during the whole Justice's justice excitement, no story was ever brought forward so discreditable to any of the 'great unpaid,' as they used to be called, —the country squire-magistrates—as this case of Mary Donelly is discreditable to Mr. Pellew. The idea of sending a girl of 17, of respectable parentage (the station in life of Donelly *peré* has not been mentioned, but general respectability is presumable), to penal servitude—for which our rigorous imprisonment is the equivalent—all on account of the petty offence imputed to her, is simply monstrous. We venture to predict that Mr. Pellew will grow to be a very celebrated person in connection with the Donelly case; and if he is a wise man he will pray—not to be let off by Government, but that some speedy retribution may fall upon him, the subsequent reference to which may perhaps suffice to allay the inquiring spirit about him which will probably be roused at home. In view of the interest which people in England now take in Indian affairs, Mr. Pellew's proceedings will be all the more certain to arrest attention on account of lying in a nutshell and requiring no Oriental training for their comprehension."

THE Turkish Commander-in-Chief on the Danube is described as a Turk of the good old time, about sixty-seven years old, with white hair and beard, lively round brown eyes, and dark complexion. His jovial face and corpulent body do not at all indicate a soldier of nervous disposition, consumed by arduous activity and ambition, but one of passive energy, capable of stubborn resistance.

HERE is a good idea (says the *World*). At a recent meeting of the Belfast Poor-Law Guardians, a member of the Board suggested that, in order to lighten the labours of the workhouse chaplains in attending paupers' funerals, the "courteous and efficient" master of the workhouse might so arrange that a large number of burials should take place at once! If this bold idea were thoroughly carried out, it would lighten the rates courteously and efficiently.

A PATTERN helmet has been approved by the Queen, and will shortly be definitely adopted as the head-dress for the Army. It is not at all German in its lines, being more akin to the police helmet than the *pickelhaube*. The material is cork; the colour dark blue for home service, and white in India and on foreign stations; with a handsome gilt plate and gilt spike. The effect is soldierlike; while it is lighter, more durable, and a far greater protection to the head than the shako in present use.

THE preparations for the approaching Wagner festival in London are said to be progressing favourably. The orchestra, which is to be led by Herr Wilhelmj and conducted by Herr Wagner himself, who has already arrived in London, consists nearly of the following:—24 first and 24 second violins, 20 violas, 20 violoncellos, 22 double basses, 6 flutes, 6 oboes, 2 *corni inglesi*, 6 clarinets, 1 bass clarinet, 6 bassons, 1 contra-fagotto, 8 horns, 6 trumpets, 4 trombones, 4 tubas, 1 contra-bass tuba, 2 pairs of kettledrums, 1 triangle, 1 pair of cymbals, 1 side drum, and 6 harps.

THE *Cologne Gazette* gives the following as being the distribution of the Turkish forces on the European theatre of war. In Widdin and its neighbourhood 50,000, or according to other accounts 75,000 men are assembled, provided with a large supply of bridge equipment. Between Rahova and Nicopolis, opposite the valley of the Aluta, a force of 12,000 men is concentrated. Twenty thousand men more are extended by brigades along the Danube from Rustchuk to Turtukai, and large reinforcements are daily arriving to strengthen this portion of the line. Between Silistria and Rassova 25,000, or according to the *Political Correspondence* 38,000 men are assembled, a large proportion of them being cavalry. The force in the Dobrudscha is estimated variously at from 12,000 to 20,000 men, and it is disposed on two fronts, the one extending from Hirsova to Matchin, the other from Tsaktsch to Tutscha; a common reserve to the two fractions being stationed at Babadagh. In the neighbourhood of Varna 22,000 and 25,000 men are collected opposite Bazardschik on the one side and Pravady on the other. The 7th Army Corps, 35 000 strong, occupies a central position between Schumla and Rasgrad. A reserve corps at present in course of formation at Tamboli and Sagra numbers eight battalions and two batteries; a second, also in a state of formation at Tirnowa, comprises seven battalions and three batteries; a third, between Sofia and Nisch, includes sixteen battalions, six batteries, and a regiment of cavalry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times*, writing from Colyon, reports a state of feeling among the religious disputants in the Church of that island, that has inevitably to find a solution only in a great explosion. On what conditions peace can even be patched up, it is impossible to conjecture. The bitter end is indeed approaching, and if separation come it will undoubtedly be a far less evil than the continuance of the present feverish irritation and indulgence in acrimonious controversy so painful to all and so ruinous to the interests involved. This is the latest report of the Ceylon Church scandals:—

"The expected withdrawal of Messrs. Cavelier and Peter's licences, whose days of grace are fast running out, will surely awaken the Church Missionary Society to the necessity of being up and doing. With the Rev. William Clark,—who is about to take a holiday trip to India, visiting Travancore and some other parts of the south,—much sympathy is felt in his present irksome and trying position. Some of his friends here keep asking in the public prints why does he not disregard the Bishop's injunction and go on preaching? They forget that if he did this, he would shut himself out of court in the event of the Society he serves electing to adopt such a course of procedure for righting matters. It is not a want of courage in the reverend gentleman that keeps him silent. Those who know him best need no satisfying on this point, but rather an earnest wish to bring about a speedy settlement, and have as few complications as possible. It is questionable, however, if, after all, legal steps are the best way of meeting the difficulty. The glorious uncertainty of law being proverbial, it is possible the Missionary Society may be beaten, and if so, what then? Their position would be sensibly weakened, and many difficulties would be in the way of their reverting to other lines of action which are at present easily accessible. It would seem as if one of two courses are open to the Society—(1) the appointment of missionary bishops, or (2) the establishment of a free Episcopal Church. In St. Paul's Church, Kandy, the remonstrants against ritualistic practices have been, for the last few Sundays, perfectly deluged with High Church doctrine,—apostolic succession, fasting, confession, the seven sacraments, and other such pabulum have been unsparingly offered, until at last there has been a cry out or protest against any such mental saw-dust being given for spiritual sustenance. I suppose the object is to drive from the church all but Ritualists. It is really wonderful in times like these, when religious matters of deepest moment are questioned, and churches are shaken and being split asunder with the intensity of the discussions on points of faith, to find it possible to get together a set of men, willing to muddle what brains they have on such a barren matter as apostolic succession, and, as for the other subjects, a weak-minded man can be imagined impressed strongly with his own incapacity and the dignity and sanctity of the clerical calling to which he belongs, adopting them. But the laity—it is supposed they have read history, and as one and all of the doctrines mean a return to spiritual bondage, it is most unlikely I think that any such teaching will now be adopted by them. During the season of Lent, a girl in the Archdeacon's school in Kandy, whose parents are Roman Catholics, fasted to such an extent, and the evil became so visible, that one of the lady teachers saw it to be her duty to remonstrate with her, while at the same time she endeavoured to impress the truth on the pupil's mind of the needlessness of the thing, and the higher rule of neither fasting nor feasting. The lady's influence was likely to have been salutary, but unfortunately when she went next to church the preacher chose for his homily the duty and benefit of fasting. Returning home, the girl, whose mind was much distressed, drew her teacher's attention to the sermon, and said 'Why you see my own church teaches fasting, and you told me that it was not necessary.' In high indignation, the lady waited on the ritualistic padre and rated him soundly for his want of sense, and for placing her in such a false position. I suppose the youthful priest took his dressing quietly, and would be ready to commit the offence again."

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* professes to have "very authentic information" that Persia is most hostile to the Porte. The Russian envoy at Teheran, General Zinovyeff, has during the past year laboured to bring about an alliance between Russia and Persia in view of the eventuality of a war with Turkey, and there is reason to believe that he has been successful, although the Shah was very unwilling to enter into such an alliance. As to the influence of England, which had for some time been waning, it received its last blow when Baron Reuter's concession was cancelled through Russian intrigue. The present concessionaire, General Falkenhagen, has not been more successful; but he has the Russian Government at his back, and it would certainly have assisted him if it had not more important things to consider just now. The Persians have no great love for the Russians, but they have long had a grudge against the Turks as the possessors of the tombs of the Shiite martyrs, Ali and Hossein at Nedjef and Kerbela. These tombs are in a marshy district, inhabited by Bedouins, who often attack the Persian caravans of pilgrims for purposes of plunder; and Persia hopes that if she should herself become the possessor of the holy shrines, with Bagdad, the nearest large town, she will be able to put a stop to these predatory expeditions. Already, besides the troops stationd by Russia's request at Tabriz, Persia has a corps at Kirmanshah, on the line of operations to Bagdad, and other troops are being raised all over the country. All these military movements, however, are probably only intended to act as a diversion in order to detach a portion of the army which is now being attacked by the Russians on the frontiers of Asia Minor. "The Persian army," says the writer, "is so inefficient and demoralized that a few Turkish battalions would suffice to put to flight a whole army corps of Persians." And, he concludes, the only reward Persia has to expect from Russia for her complaisance is the dangerous gift of a strategical line of railway from Tiflis to Teheran.

MR. W. J. MURE won the Bombay medal at the May meeting of the Royal Ancient Golf Club, held over the links of St. Andrew's on the 2nd instant.

THE Court of Inquiry, which was assembled to investigate into certain accusations against Major Crozgier, 43rd L. I., has been concluded, and the papers have been forwarded to Army Head Quarters for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN C. MCLAREN, who was charged at Madras with attempting to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, was again brought before Colonel Weldon at the Magistrates' Court. As the defendant was in a very disquieted state, the case was not further proceeded with. His Worship made an order sending the defendant to the Lunatic Asylum for care and treatment until the orders of Government regarding him are received.

A RECENT number of the *Invalids* announces that, in conformity with the convention of Chefoo, the Indian Government is organising an expedition to Lhassa, for the purpose of securing political influence at the court of the Grand Lama of Thibet. The Russian paper briefly reviews the journeys of the English travellers of the last century, and the more recent labours of our Trigonometrical Survey Pundits. It expresses also a conviction that the present expedition will put a finishing touch to previous enquiries in the direction of Thibet, and that in all probability it will meet the Russian explorer, M. Prejevalski, at Lhassa.

WHEN the German Emperor visited Metz lately, the Town Council refused to vote any money for his reception. According to German reports from Strasburg, however, the Emperor was very warmly received there by a portion of the old inhabitants of the town and by the country people generally. The upper classes of the ancient city held aloof, and so did the lower; but the sympathy of the middle classes made up for the coldness of the rest. Though the authorities, contrary to what used to be the practice of their French predecessors, had given no orders concerning the decoration of houses, &c., many private buildings were covered with garlands and flowers. Towns-people and country people formed a cavalcade of horsemen to escort the Emperor on his visit to the forts, a large number of Reserve men of the neighbourhood taking part in the demonstration. The Emperor was agreeably surprised at a reception warmer than he had expected.

THE *Civil Service Review* says that a much respected member of the Civil Service has been made the victim of a silly hoax. Some time ago the gentleman in question—a well-known author and a man holding a high official position in the House of Commons Office—received a communication inviting him to proceed to Constantinople and to take upon himself the task of organizing the newly constituted Turkish Parliament. The offer was not one to be either accepted or rejected off hand; and the recipient of it consulted the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Beaconsfield; and finally, it having been decided that he could be spared for a time from his official duties for so good a purpose, he decided upon accepting the proposition. He wrote to the Turkish Embassy accordingly, and to his astonishment received in reply a letter stating that the ambassador knew nothing of the previous communication, and that the services of the gentleman in question were not required.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, writing from Bucharest, says:—"As soon as the Russian Army extends itself far enough along the Danubian frontier to prevent any danger of the Turk taking a hasty revenge out of the Roumanian towns on the river, this Province will be in open arms against the Porte. Then comes the question of the character of the assistance Roumania is able to render to the Russian cause. The Province has a population of about five millions. It has about 40,000 men of the first class, comprising the Regular Army and the Reserve. They are well armed and equipped, and look as though they might do good service in a campaign; but unfortunately the Roumanian soldier does not not enjoy a reputation for martial ardour on the battlefield, and if his foreign critics do not do him injustice he loves gay uniforms and an easy life much better than shells and carnage. The Prince of Roumania, however, is a Hohenzollern soldier, and he burns for an opportunity to distinguish himself at the head of his army. He appears to have confidence that it will follow him wherever he may choose to lead. Bucharest is a gay capital, and one can easily imagine oneself while there in Paris or Vienna. The people appear to live in the streets, and the carriages dash gaily along in every direction filled with finely-dressed ladies and officers in showy uniforms. A stranger would naturally conclude, after a day in Bucharest, that the Roumanian Army consisted entirely of Colonels and Captains, or else that the Principality possessed a force of several millions of armed men, to give employment to all the officers to be seen in the streets of its capital. The uniforms consist of gold lace and buttons, with here and there a strip of blue or brown cloth to be seen in the interstices of the ornaments. The Russian Emperor undoubtedly knew what he was saying when he told the people of Roumania that the duty of their Army would be confined to preserving order in the rear of the Russian troops. In case the Government of Prince Charles declares war against the Porte, a Roumanian contingent will accompany the Russian Army of Invasion for the purpose of guarding prisoners and keeping open the least exposed lines of communications, thereby relieving an equal number of Russians for service at the front."

THE Correspondent of the *Temps* at Constantinople, writing under date the 20th of April, gives some curious extracts from the Turkish journal *Mussavat* (Equality), which he seriously asserts may be taken as a faithful representation of the opinions of the great majority of Mussulmans. The *Mussavat* says: "The Sultan, his Ministers, the two Chambers, and the people are all of one mind, and are resolved, once for all, to put an end to foreign intervention. The proposals of Europe have been rejected. Our army of 600,000 regular soldiers at present assembled on the frontiers, and the 300,000 men, perfectly armed and equipped, who are about to join them, were only waiting for this resolution. The heads of the rebels who, worked upon by foreign intrigue, had raised the standard of rebellion are being now borne aloft on the bayonets of our soldiers. In the event of the Montenegrins seeking to prevent the revictualling of Nicsich, Suleiman Pasha has received orders to send them all *en enfer* (*Djendemne*). The crossing of the Pruth by the Russians will be simply deemed a declaration of war, and thereupon our Muchirs and Commanders of the Army of the Danube will also cross the river and administer condign earthly punishment to the Muscovites. If the Persians, influenced by the Russians, dare to lift their heads against the power of the Khalif, they will doubtless receive the same chastisement as the Montenegrins. If war is declared, we doubt not that the French, the English, and the Hungarians will agree to co-operate with Turkey against the Russians. This may be guessed from the fact that an Englishman has just telegraphed to the Sublime Porte asking permission to join the Imperial army with 5,000 of his brave fellow countrymen. The Minister of War, however, while thanking him, replied that our Empire had no need of soldiers, and that, if necessary, he could easily raise a million of volunteers at home. The Hungarians are already hastening to join us. They are arriving daily in twos and threes at Constantinople, where they enlist at the Ministry of War and then set off to join their battalions. Germany for the moment seems to be for Russia, and Austro-Hungary observes a neutrality favourable to Russia; but it is equally certain that at the first cannon shot Austria will be the first to implore the protection of Turkey, who by this time, with the assistance of the Most High, will have given the whole world a proof of its valour and its power. As regards Germany, also, there can be no doubt she will come to see that her only means of safety is hostility to Russia and she will shape her course accordingly. If we look at the question of money, what do we find? The Ottoman Empire, which Europe looked upon as a fallen body, almost bereft of life, has just brought together 800,000 men, whom it has clothed and armed better even than European soldiers are. Let there be no doubt that this Empire will find as much money as may be necessary to trample under foot and annihilate Russia, who is nothing but a huge, empty colossus, intriguing, proud, poor, and a thousand times more base and cowardly than our own Bulgarians. With all that, it must not be forgotten that, in addition to the 800,000 men now under arms, the 400,000 soldiers of the territorial guard, and the 400,000 volunteers eager for the Sultan's command to hurl themselves against the Russians, there are all the Musulmans of Anatolia, of Roumelia, of Arabia, of Egypt, of Tunis, and of Central Asia, and even the Musulmans of Russia, who are only waiting for the Sultan's call to put themselves in motion. The advantages which spring from the power of the Khalif are a proof of the spiritual protection of our Prophet.".

F. O.

ADEN.

(OFFICIAL REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16.)

THE Government of Hodeida have received instructions from the Governor General of Yemen to abolish the slave trade, and to prevent the importation of slaves at all the ports of the provinces. The Mutasarif has, in accordance with these instructions, adopted stringent measures to put a stop to the slave trade in the Hodeida district. Many years ago similar orders were issued to the authorities at Yemen by the Sublime Porte. A few days ago a bugalow with slaves on board anchored at Rasal Katub, about fives miles from Hodoida, for the purpose of landing the slaves during the night. On this being brought to the notice of the Mutasarif he ordered a watch to be kept, and when the slaves, 42 in all, were landed, they were seized by the police and brought before the Mutasarif, who at once telegraphed to the Governor-General of Sanaa, and from him received orders for their immediate release.

The Turks have captured all the places which were taken from them by the Hashid tribes, under their principal leader Mohsin-al-Shehri. The two Turkish officers who were captured during the rebellion and imprisoned by Mohsin-al-Shehri have been released.

No news from the interior, everything is quiet. No news of any importance from the Somali coast. Owing to the season having ended all the Somalis have returned to the interior.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to suggest that there are two fallacies in your leading article of Wednesday as to natives, civilians, and uncivilian Englishmen in India. You appear to argue, that by advocating the appointment of natives to high offices, civilians admit that natives are equal to the "average Englishman," that civilians are not superior to the average Englishman and therefore are not superior to natives. Thus,

Natives = Average Englishman = Civilian ∴ Civilian = native.

The fallacies in this argument are two,

1st. It is not *general superiority* which is in question but fitness to hold Indian public office.

2nd. The whole body of young men who annually present themselves for the Indian Civil Service examination may surely fairly be taken as average Englishmen, *therefore* the selected candidates are above the average of Englishmen.

Moreover, it is to be considered,

(1). That natives of India have naturally a better right, *ceteris paribus*, to Indian appointments than untrained and unselected Englishmen; and (2), that civilians have been specially trained for Indian office, and must be more efficient on the whole than outsiders.

A good deal of regret has been expressed at the tendency of Indian University graduates to seek only for Government employment; if the temper of your article and of Mr. Tudor Trevor's speech be allowed to prevail, it will soon be a grievance to the bank clerks and merchants' assistants that the assistant collectorships of the Presidency are not thrown open to them.

Matheran, May 23. C.

"C." appears to be unable to understand that the grievance of non-official Englishmen is the carrying on of the whole government of the country by assistant collectors and other civil servants. Let these gentlemen keep their appointments by all means; but why also id bank clerks, bankers, merchants, lawyers, and tradesmen be excluded, because they are Englishmen, from a share of political power. The remark made by "C." that unsuccessful English adventurers in India should be put below natives betrays the animus which has deprived the State in India of the support it most needs, that of a large and loyal English population. We should like to see what grounds of justice or policy the ordinary rights of citizenship are denied to English residents in India. The country belongs to them quite as much as to the "Natives."—ED. *B. G.*

A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be greatly obliged if you will insere the copy of letter enclosed forwarded by me to thy Traffic Manager, this morning. I may add that m, baggage arrived shortly after the despatch of my opistle but have not as yet received any answer to it. Mr. G. P. Robinson was present with me at the railway station and witnessed the occurrence.—I remain, &c.

J. H. HUDSON, Lieut. Col.,
May 24. Grenadier Guards.

To the Traffic Manager.

SIR,—I beg to bring to your immediate notice the disgraceful conduct of the railway officials to me this morning. On leaving the train, I was told I could not have my baggage without giving a receipt, and, I accordingly walked back and asked for the document to sign. Not being able to get it, I then sent for the station master. That individual, who was within hearing, immediately jumped on a train going out of the station and my baggage and servant are still detained. I am forwarding a copy of this to all the local papers.—I am, &c.

J. H. HUDSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Bombay Club, May 24. Grenadier Guards.

*** Our correspondent has not mentioned the particular Railway against which he has laid his complaint.—ED. *B. G.*

CHURCH MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The performance of what is—by a very great stretch of imagination—called the choir, in some of our churches, is a painful exhibition. I was induced to visit Holy Trinity Church at Sonapore last Sunday evening, and I can safely assert that the chanting and singing I then heard was as near a burlesque of everything in sacred music, as it well could be. The last hymn—a Litany peculiar to the High Church—was sung as a solo by one of the choristers, and a more miserable and wretched performance it would be difficult to conceive. He has a voice certainly never intended for solo singing. The whole congregation were kept on their feet to hear this singer through some dozen verses. It was painful, and I for one had anything but thoughts devotional exciting my mind. As for the others composing the choir, they were as undisciplined a set as could well be gathered together, and had no idea of music, or perhaps they were, like many more, disgusted with the soloist!

Of course it is all done under the mistaken idea of rendering the services attractive, but it has, unfortunately, a precisely opposite effect, and there cannot be any reason for continuing a pretentious style when the means at command will not admit of it. The Minister would show more discretion by confining himself to a service simple and easy, instead of endeavouring to imitate an ornate and involved ritual, which only excites disgust in all who have any idea of the fitness of things and possess NERVES.

WHAT CAUSES GOOD MARKSMEN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just seen an article, extracted from the *Civil and Military Gazette* of 16th inst., published in your issue of 21st inst., regarding the inferior shooting of the Bombay Army, excepting the Belooch regiments; and attributing this inferiority to the present system of officering the Bombay regiments.

I do not believe the officering has anything to do with it. It is simply the result of the inferior physique of the Bombay regiments (except the Beloochees).

The officers with the Belooch regiments are pretty much the same age as with other regiments; but owing to the superior quality of the men the shooting is better.

Every military man knows well how much physique has to do with the making of a good marksman; and so long as the Bengal Army have the pull over the Bombay Army in this matter, they should hold a higher place in shooting than their brothers-in-arms this "Backs." So thinks a young Major of the

May 23. BOMBAY ARMY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the article in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, dated the 16th instant, republished in your issue of the 21st instant, I have to request, in justice to the Bombay Army, and the system adopted by Sir Charles Staveley, that you will be so good as to publish these few lines.

With regard to the good shooting obtaining in the Bengal Army in distinction to that of Bombay, we in the minor Presidency are truly astonished, and only wish that our A. A. G. for Musketry might take a trip hither as to how it is managed, and that the same figures of merit as we see in the Bengal returns may be made in his presence. But what is still more difficult to understand is, why, as it is urged, a regiment should make better shooting with its old, that is its original cadre of officers, than those who have been lately transferred. It is presumed that both know and are alike up to the strict rules of the Musketry Regulations.

The article in question runs down the system of officering regiments in the Bombay Presidency. Having been in three regiments during many years' service, I have had good opportunities afforded me of perceiving that as long as an officer sets up to the rules of the service and does his duty, he soon gets to know his men and his men him; whether he is popular or otherwise of course depends upon the individual, but Jack sepoy is not quite such a pig-headed fool as to prefer Captain Jones who is somewhat thirsty and a bully, albeit he is one of their old officers, to Capt. Smith, who although lately transferred to them, takes an interest in their duties and also supports their amusements, such as exhibitions, gardens, sports, &c.

Then, again, to show how unjust it is to individual officers to shelve them simply because there is no step going in their own regiments. Captain Johnson, of the 31st N. I., has been for years a smart adjutant in one of the corps obtaining his majority according to the Bengal rules, he is placed for the rest of his service on general duty, through no fault of his own, but because there is no appointment of wing commander in the 31st vacant. In the 32nd that appointment is vacant, and there is no officer on that cadre of any standing, but Johnson not being a 32nd man must not put in the cold, whilst Quartermaster Robinson, years his junior, obtains the coveted appointment simply through the luck of being in the 32nd at that particular time. Or take, for example, a Lieut.-Colonel who has been most of his service in a native regiment, and gets appointed to the staff of the army. On his five years' tenure of office expiring, it would be hard indeed were he not to be provided for, simply because there was no vacancy in his cadre.

There are many officers, too, whose original regiments have disappeared—e.g., the three European regiments, and the 21st, 27th, and 29th Native Infantry. What would become of these unfortunate officers of those cadres, were the hard rule of Sir F. Haines to be acted up to?

Esprit de corps, and the energy of old regimental officers, sounds well, and looks well in print, but for all that there is a deal of humbug in what is written about it; and my experience induces me to believe it is more *esprit de service* than *esprit de corps* that exists amongst the officers of the Native Army.

F. O.

UNTIMELY ZEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have public prayer meetings and out-door services for the propagation of the Gospel, but most of your readers may not be aware that in the second class compartment of the 9-30 A.M. train from Grant Road station may be heard almost every day certain enthusiastic young Englishmen advocating the superior claims of Christianity over those of any other faith in language which, though commendable perhaps to their religious zeal, is certainly not very flattering to their audience, consisting mostly of Parsees with a sprinkling of Hindoos and Mahomedans. This morning one of these self-constituted advocates of a creed which fortunately stands in no need of such advocacy, opened their half-hour discourse strangely enough, with a school-boy pun on *efflorescences*, which missed effect, probably because it was too elaborate for ordinary intellects, and ended by reading aloud some rambling manuscript notes on "blind credulity" and "faith," in which that insidious fallacy, the *petitio principii*, figured prominently. Is it too much to expect that my gushing friends will take the hint, and forbear from setting up pulpits out of time and out of place? H.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, MAY 21.

THE cotton season for 1876-77 is now at an end in Berar. The temporary telegraph-offices at Akote, Sheagaon, and Wurdha have been closed from the beginning of the current month.

From Chikalda, I learn that a fire took place last week through the carelessness of a *gaolee* in the employ of Dr. Eves. The accident occurred late at night, and resulted in the destruction of the out-offices belonging to Surgeon-Major Eves. The climate on the hills is said to be bracing; at times the heat is disagreeable. Chikalda is full.

The Commissioner, (Mr. Jonse') onerous duties, in disposing of certain important documents, prevents him from enjoying the cool retreats.

I have heard a further account of that most unfortunate Nazir's defalcation. It appears that a sum of about Rs. 2,000 had odd, known as the bankruptcy amount, has been in the Treasury at Akola from 1870; no claimant coming forward, it was suggested that the amount should be placed towards the irrecoverics so as to reduce the amount misappropriated. This was pooh-poohed. The full amount is to be paid up,—viz. Rs. 14,000 and odd, to be recovered by monthly instalments from eight, not nine, Deputy Commissioners who were in charge during the years 1872 to 1875. But I am delighted to know that in consideration of the tact and ability displayed by one officer, his amount has been reduced from Rs. 7,000 or thereabouts to one-fourth of that sum, the balance to be written off to profit and loss. During the years 1872-75, the question naturally arises, was the Treasury or Nazir's accounts inspected by the Commissioners and the Deputy Accountant General? Are these three officers accountable in any way?

The Rev. Mr. Powel, Chaplain of Aurungabad, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe.

Mr. Kitts, special assistant in the North Arcot Famine District, Madras, from Berar, has been to some pains in publishing a pamphlet on the antiquities of buildings, &c., in the city of Ellichpur, for which he has received the thanks of the Resident. There are some very ancient buildings in Berar, and it would do well if district officers will follow the example set by Captain Mackenzie.

For several months past there has been a howl about the slackness of the Railway in delivering parcels at the stipulated time. Repeated complaints are made, but all to no purpose. I quite understand the pressure on the railway traffic at the present time; but surely something can be done to ensure our parcels being delivered in reasonable time.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.

(*Colombo Observer*, May 17.)

WE have just received, and greatly regret to have to announce, the very sad news, that Sir W. Hackett, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, expired early this morning, at the Government rest-house, Nuwara Eliya. It appears that a servant of the rest-house died on Sunday of cholera (a correspondent reports two deaths on Sunday and two on Monday), and the lamented Chief Justice must have contracted the dread disease at the same place, for it is by cholera, we learn, that his life has been thus prematurely cut short. All the visitors in the rest-house had left it previous to his decease and removed to the Club. We must content ourselves at the present moment with this brief and inadequate mention of the sad intelligence, but may of course refer to it more fully in a subsequent issue. It will not surprise us to hear shortly that Mr. Justice Stewart has been recalled to become the immediate successor to the very lamented Chief Justice; certainly few, if any, have a better claim to the position. At one time it was arranged that Lady Hackett should have joined her husband this month, but more lately her coming out was put off till October. There can be none who will not commiserate with the widow on this, her very sad bereavement. The latter appears to be even graver than it otherwise would strike us, when we consider the circumstances under which it has occurred, denying Lady Hackett even the tender satisfaction of attending on her dying husband, or received personally his last wishes.

Sir W. Hackett's is probably the first case of a European dying of cholera at Nuwara Eliya; but elsewhere there have been one or two cases in the island, notably that of a well-known robust Jaffna cocoanut planter, Mr. Jas. Young, at Kandy some years ago. Still, as compared with India, we are accustomed with some reason to consider Europeans practically exempt from cholera in Ceylon. It behoves the Government to do all in their power to keep up this reputation. Sir W. Hackett was suffering, previously to the choleraic attack, with dysentry.

THE GALE AT COLOMBO.

TWO VESSELS WRECKED.

THE gale which raged during the whole of last night, and more severely during the morning, has been disastrous for two vessels which yesterday were riding at anchor outside Colombo harbour. These two vessels are the *Yokohama* and the *Julia Ann*. The *Yokohama* hails from Cardiff, and was loaded there with coals, her destination being Rangoon. The other vessel was loaded with timber at about 3-30 yesterday morning, the *Julia Ann* was driven with great force and went ashore. The Captain's children had happily been taken off yesterday, and his wife was this morning also got ashore without accident. Communication by rope was established with the shore shortly after the vessel struck, and all on board were safely got to land. The *Yokohama* was driven on shore at about 5 o'clock, her hull being considerably damaged. Communication having been established, the sailors successfully reached the shore, some of their kit being also saved. She is, however, being gradually broken to pieces by the heavy surf, the other vessel being also in great danger of the same fate. At about 2-30 o'clock this afternoon, the *Hernod* signalled that she had lost her anchor. The captain, who was on shore, signalled in return, asking if the vessel was fit for sea and directing the chief officer to put to sea if such was the case. The return signal being in the affirmative, we understand that the *Hernod* has proceeded to sea. The *Julia Ann* had a cargo of teak consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers, and, curiously enough, she went ashore right opposite

A SNAKE-CHARMER'S SLEIGHT OF HAND.

An up-country snake-charmer, who had set himself up as a conjuror, was charged on Saturday last, at the Calcutta Police Court, by a sycee in the employ of a merchant's firm, with the theft of Rs. 11 in cash, under the following circumstances. The prisoner, he said, called on him on the morning in question soliciting alms, and he gave him a pice, after which the man sat down and entered into a conversation with him. He was asked by the prisoner to open out his hand, and on doing so he took up a pinch of dust and put it on the palm. He was then told to close his fist, and he did so. He was next told to open out his hand, and on doing so found, much to his surprise, that the dust had turned into small stones. Prisoner then asked him if he had any money in his box. He replied that he had not. The man persisted in saying that he had, and he then admitted that the box contained Rs. 14-8. Prisoner then told him that if he produced the money, he would very soon double it for him. Pleased at the prospect, and placing implicit confidence in his multiplying powers, he opened his box, and produced Rs. 11, which he held in his hand. This the prisoner did not quite approve of, and expressed his inability to do the 'needful' unless the money were put into his own hands. His wish having been complied with, he placed the money between the palms of both hands, which he rubbed in the attitude of prayer, ejaculated something, and told him that if he turned his head away a minute, he would deposit the money in the box. He did as he was bid, and on righting himself, found that the lid of the box had been put down and locked. Prisoner after that left, enjoining him not to open the box till 11 A.M. (this took place at 8 A.M., by which time he would find that the Rs. 11 had been doubled. About half an hour after prisoner had gone, another *sycee*, who had witnessed all that had transpired, became suspicious and advised him to open the box and see whether his money was really in it. He did so, and, much to his consternation, found that it contained only the Rs. 3-8 which he had left in it when he took out the Rs. 11. He then went in search of the prisoner, and found him near the great Eastern Hotel, in company of two others of the same calling, who made themselves scarce during the bustle and confusion which followed the arrest. A chaukidar was called, and the prisoner given into custody; but on searching him, no money was found. The second *sycee* also identified the prisoner, and gave evidence corroborative of the above facts. His Worship believed every word of the evidence, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

LEFT IN THE TRAIN.

An amusing advertisement appears in the official Madras *Gazette*,—a list of unclaimed and found property to be sold at the Railway Station. Twenty people have rushed off, when they arrived at their destination, leaving their umbrellas in the carriages; fourteen left books, ten left walking sticks, five left their hats in the carriage and went in their bandy to the hotel, in the smoking or Scotch cap worn during the journey: one even left his tin box, and new hat. Three left hat boxes having no further use for them. Two on the other other hand left their smoking caps and took their hats with them. Of those who make themselves comfortable going up the Pass, by taking off their boots and spending the forenoon in slippers, one has left his leggings, one his boots, one his hat and socks, and two their slippers. Waterproof coat, (2) have been left behind, as the rain had stopped: one woollen coat too; one carpet bag, one gun, five riding whips, a penknife, a gold stud—these are nearly all gentlemen's articles. The ladies seem to have better memories. The only two distinctively feminine belongings in the list is "one parasol;" and "one hand glass (mirror); "a ring" may be a lady's or a gentleman's; advertiser knoweth not. Two pairs of spectacles were left behind, no doubt causing the old shortsighted people to whom they belonged some trouble and inconvenience. These articles tell tales:—three pocket flasks, one tumbler, one corkscrew one bottle of bitters, one pewter mug, two empty phials; certainly the passengers do not seem to neglect the comforts of the inner man. They smoke, too, for we have three pipes, two cigar cases and one tobacco pouch. One photograph gives rise to various conjectures. Was Alick MacPherson coming down to meet his Lizzy coming out by the Dicher, and studying the loved lineaments so as to be sure he would know her or was the photograph doing there as all? Some Diogenes has left his lantern behind him. "A basket containing sundries," and "a lot of sundries;" what a field for speculation! What, in the name of all that's sacred, did anybody want with a tin of barley in a railway carriage? Why, this tin, in the box? Why was it left behind? Equally puzzled is the box with "a piece wood" "a box containing a cutter," "a stuffed squirrel" "a roll of gunnies." But these have surely been left at the station; gunnies would never be allowed in a passenger carriage. There been "sundry" people in the train, as we see from one bedding, one mat rass, one bundle pillows, one blanket, one pillow, &c. Our native brethren contribute ten combs, six handkerchiefs, one pair silver bangles, five combs, a betel bag, and other things. Altogether the list is amusing and suggestive.—*Bangalore Times.*

WELLINGTON RACES.

SECOND DAY, 17TH MAY.

The first event was a match for Rs. 500, half-a-mile: B.th animals are country-breds. The weights were uneven, one carrying half-a-stone more than the other, and this evening told most markedly in the race itself.

An alternate change and lead took place at the corner. From there "Dandy" drew away, and although "Tom Cat's" jockey did all he knew in the way of applying whip and spur, his opponent beat him by about a length and a half. Time 1 min 12 sec.

	st lb		
Mr Hamilton	ch eh Dandy	9 7	Dr Gaye 1
Capt McTaggart's	ch eh Tom Cat	10 0	Donaldson 2

The second in order was the Coonoor Purse. This race, for no wonder, stood as in the Prospectus. Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Residents of Coonoor. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners once before the meeting carrying 3 lbs., twice 6 lbs., oftener 10lbs extra. Horses beaten on the first day of the meeting allowed 3lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Gentlemen riders.

This race was the one grand event of the day and brought together some very good horses, though only these we had seen before. Caractacus was a hot favourite because of his light weight, and his first class running on Tuesday. It was a very quick race. As it was Caractacus won easy, with lots to spare; in fact the race was virtually won by him a quarter of a mile from home. Time 25 min. 6½ sec.

	st lb		
Mr Aubery's	b a h Caractacus	7 0	Walker 1
Mr Herbert's	g a h Child of the Desert	7 7	Blackburn ... 2
Mr Covey's	br a h Marmion	9 3	Vinall 3
Mr Aly Askar's	ch a h Akbar	8 7	W Bloomen ... 4
Col Ward's	to's b a h Sirmuse	9 3	D Baldson 0
Mr Pilgrim's	ch c by Sultan	9 7	.....
Mr Mc gan's	b c by Maid of the Mist	7 8	 0

The Third Race was the Nedherty Cup Free Handicap, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for those declared to start. 1½ miles. Mr. Pilgrim's Lord Clifden and The Secret were scratched for this race, as was also Mr. Goodrich's Mayfly.

This race was a well-contested one. The grand little horse Hunter was again first on his feet, but close to him came the black horse Raven. As they went round, the lot divided into two sections, the first being made up of Hunter, Spec and Raven, the second of the others, Oliver Twist being conspicuous in the 2nd division,—in the rear of it most of the time. Round the second time Telegram began to put forth his powers and passing the others began to race with the leader, and at one time looked so favourable as to give hopes to his backers that he would be the winner. Telegram and Hunter turned into straight together, but Vinall just forced his horse, without much effort and without touching him with whip or spur, to the front. Telegram's Jockey got to work, but the race was over long before the post was reached. Hunter finished two lengths in front of Telegram. Oliver Twist had got himself together nearing home, and improved his position; the light-weighted race was not in his peculiar line. Spec a bad third. Time 2 min. 41 sec.

	st lb		
Mr Covey's	ch w g Hunter	9 6	Vinall 1
Mr Aubery's	ch w g Telegram	9 3	Walker 2
Mr Thomas'	bl w g Raven	8 13	 3
Mr Herbert's	ch r w g Spec	9 3	Blackburn.... 4
Major Farwell's	b w g Oliver Twist	9 3	 0

The Fourth Race was a race called The Frewer's Purse, for Pegu Ponies, Rs. 150, presented by S. Honeywell, Esq, of Arrenghaut. Catch-weights over 9 stone. Post Entries, Rs. 10 each. This race filled very well, for five entries were made.

This race was an exceedingly rapid one; the start afforded amusement and interest from the excitability of the little steeds, and the finish was a very game one. The ponies had not gone far before they spread out, covering an immense space of ground from front to rear. Mr. Littledale's dun pony "Curry" sputtered away to the front with any amount of go in him. His only competitor was "Napper Tandy." a clever grey, that bowled along at a speed dangerous to the leader. It was Curry's race however, Napper Tandy finishing about a length in rear of him, the rest were nowhere.

Mr Littledale's	dun pony	Curry	1
Mr Reilly	grey pony	Napper Tandy	2
Mr Hannah's	Can pany	Tom	3
Mr Ouchterlony's	grey pony	Jack	0
Do.	grey pony	Ruby	0

The Fleeters Purse was a Walk Over.

STATE OF FEELING IN EGYPT ABOUT THE HOLY WAR.—THE ARABS AND THE TURKS.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 22.

The last week has been one of prolonged expectation in Egypt. Peace or war is a vital question for the country, and scanty, two-line telegrams by no means satisfy the yearning for daily news. On Tuesday the excitement of the European portion of the Alexandrian community was intensified by the fact that several natives promenaded the Arab quarter of the town bearing the green flag of the Prophet and calling on the Faithful to take arms. They even used the old war-cry—"It is time for the Moslem to wear shoes and for the Christian to lie under them." But the appeal found no response, and only a handful of men and boys took any notice of the preachers. The effort, even if it was a re ious one, which I more than doubt, had no importance save as proving the non-inflammability of the Alexandrian Arab. He has depended too long on the Christian for his daily bread, and felt and seen the Christian's power in too many forms to care to rise against him. The affair ended in a sad *fiasco*. The men went to the Governor's and asked for official encouragement. The only reply they got was an intimation that if their preaching did not cease they would be at once put in prison, and a body of the Municipal Guard was told off to see that the order was not despised. And so the whole affair ended in smoke.

Of course the incident was much discussed; but no apprehension was raised by it. It appears the leader was a Turk, fresh from Mecca, and full of a pilgrim's zeal, while his lieutenant was a somewhat crazy Arab who had fought against the Russians in the Crimea, and only thought of raising volunteers to take up the old struggle. Their following was variously calculated at from 10 to 30. At any rate, the number was contemptible, and fully confirmed the statement of an old Egyptain, who said to-day, "Our Arabs will go where they are ordered and follow where they are led, but depend upon it they will never volunteer to fight for Turkey." Apart from the close connexion now established by trade between Arab and Christian in Egypt, there is another reason, which has not received sufficient weight, why the Egyptian Moslem is not fanatic. A large proportion of the Mahomedan population here is not Arab, is not of the conquering race, but is real Egyptian, part of the conquered people who adopted the new religion for convenience, as has happened in other places. They have not by any means the fervour of the convert; they have only the lukewarmness of all who choose what is expedient. Travellers have often, indeed, observed that there is less real religion in Egypt than in Arabia or Syria or Asiatic Turkey. There is, however, another element of danger in troblous times which ought not to be overlooked. By good or bad fortune, Egypt has for a long time past been the haven of refuge to all kinds of "ne'er-do-weels" from Southern Europe. Though the Arab is a harmless creature, the country is by no means free from crime on account of this foreign element. In Alexandria it is very numerous, and in times of general insecurity, coming after a long period of distress, it is possible that this disorderly class may try to profit by the occasion. It is rather on this account than from the alleged fanaticism that the Alexandrian public would hail with satisfaction the arrival of a couple of ironclads to watch over the Egyptian coast in case of war.

THE WAR.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, has issued the following War Proclamtion to his Army:—

"Our Christian brethren in Turkey have been groaning for centuries under the Ottoman yoke. Their slavery has been a terrible one. All that is dear to man, the sacred religion of Christ, honour, and the proceeds of toil—all have desecrated and appropriated by the infidels. Unable to endure their sufferings any longer, our unfortunate brethren have risen against their tyrants, and Christian blood has been shed for two years running. Towns and villages have been destroyed; our brethren's property has been plundered, their wives and daughters have been dishonoured, and the population exterminated in more places than one. All the representations made by our august Sovereign and some foreign Governments, with a view to improve the condition of the Christian subjects, remain without result. The long-suffering patience of our Czar Liberator is exhausted. The fiat of the Czar has gone forth. The Czar has declared war against Turkey. Troops of the Army intrusted to my command, we have been chosen to carry out the will of the Czar and to fulfil the vow of our ancestors! Not to conquer, but to defend our down-trodden brethren and to vindicate the faith of Christ, do we go forth. Forward, then; ours is a holy work, and God is with us! I am convinced that from the General down to the rank and file every one of you will do his duty and add to the glory of the Russian name. May the Russian name be as terrible now as it was in the past! May the greatest efforts and deprivations have as little power to stay our march as the resolve and obstinacy of the enemy! The pacific portion of the inhabitans, whatever religion and race they may belong to, are inviolate, nor must their property be troubled by you. For everything you take a proper equivalent is to be given. No arbitary transactions will be permitted. I shall expect the strictest order and discipline from you all. Order and discipline are our strength and honour alike. On crossing the frontier, we shall be entering Roumania, a country which has ever been friendly to us, and for the liberation of which much Russian blood has been shed. I am convinced we shall meet in Roumania with the hospitality formerly shown in those parts to our fathers and ancestors. I enjoin you to requite this hospitality by defending our Roumanian brethren, upholding their arrangements, assisting them against the Turks, and defending their houses as you would your own. This order is to be communicated to all the companies, sotnias, and batteries.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Active Army, Inspector-General of Cavalry and Engineers,

Kischineff, April 25." "NICHOLA'S.

THE POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE.

(*Standard.*)

We printed yesterday a letter from Paris which well deserves the careful attention of our readers. It contains a thoroughly authentic summary of the reports presented by the prefects of departments and the secret police to the Minister of the Interior concerning the political temper of the country. It must be remembered that the prefects, not a few of whom are old officials of the Empire, have strong reasons for making their reports agreeable to a Government which does not regard them with implicit confidence. At all times, moreover, a bureaucracy is tempted to give to its reports a colour as agreeable to its superiors as may be thought compatible with that amount of truth which the latter really desire. It may be assumed, therefore, that the prefects and police agents have done their best to give such an account of tone of public feeling as may be acceptable to a somewhat advanced Republican of the Left like M. Simon. But the two striking features in the representation given of the state of parties are the weakness, we might almost say cowardice and imbecility, of that body of Moderate Republicans on which the Government mainly relies for support, and the strength and readiness for action of the Communists and Red Republicans, whom, next to the Imprialists, if not more than the Imperialists themselves, M. Simon and his colleagues regard as their most dangerous enemies. The Legitimists are said, and probably with truth, to be weak, and to obtain Parliamentary seats only when they act with the Orleanists. The loyal adherents of Henry V. are naturally a dwindling body. Their political creed is rather a tradition of a semi-religious character than a practical working conviction. Except in Brittany and LaVendee they are unpopular with the peasantry, who remember still with intense abhorrence the oppressions of the ancient system; and, of course, they have no hold whatever in the towns. But their fusion with the Orleanists is a mere matter of time. Their King has no children; and when he dies the candidature of the Orleanists becomes the representative of French Legitimacy. The two parties may therefore be regarded as potentially though not actually one. The Orleanists are especially formidable, not perhaps immediately, but in eventualities which may any day occur. Their party contains by far the largest proportion of practical, sensible, political citizens, and the small proportion of the Republicans are at heart Orleanists—that is to say, they believe a Constitutional Monarchy under a prince of the old house to be the best possible form of government, and they accept the present Republic only as a *pis aller*. What may be the actual force of the Imperialists it is more difficult to say. Their one fatal difficulty lies in the memories of Metz and Sedan. But for the disasters of the late war, and the revelations of mismanagement and corruption justly imputed to the Imperial system, the Bonaparte family might still rally round it a great part of the peasantry, and no small proportion of that very numerous class of Frenchmen whose first care is for order and the security of property, but who, if these can be permanently sustained, care little for politics, and nothing for political liberty. The Conservative Republicans are, perhaps, the weakest party of all. They are at present, apparently, the most numerous; but very few among them are really attached to the Republic. As partisans of the existing state of things they comprise the great majority of the *bourgeoisie*, and generally all that large class of Frenchmen whose first idea is peace at any price. But none of these would fight for the Government of their preference; and few of them have such an attachment to it as would afford it any trustworthy support in time of serious peril.

Almost the only Frenchmen who are Republicans by conviction are the Communists and the Radicals, and these are regarded by the whole of the peasantry and by nine-tenths of the *bourgeoisie* with intense terror and abhorrence. Hatred and fear of the Radicals and Communists is, indeed, the ruling passion of French society whenever the political weather is at all overclouded; and while this feeling affords its best support to the Government of the day, it tends still more to strengthen the Imperialists, the Empire being always regarded as the strongest form of government, and therefore the one most capable of exercising effectually that red spectre which haunts the day-dreams of most Frenchmen who have anything to lose. But these extreme fanatics of revolution are, except in Paris, almost the only Frenchmen with strong and real convictions. Most of their leaders are sincere enthusiasts with crazes of a philanthropic or speculative character; fanatical believers in equality, and in a fraternity which does not embrace the owners of property or the believers in religion. But the rank and file of the party are animated by keener and less worthy passions. Disbelieving for the most part in the first principles of religion, they are eager, with a fierce greediness, for material prosperity and pleasure here, and are utterly impatient of restraints which they believe to have no better foundation than the interests and the fears of those who have much to lose. They fancy that by using the strength of the Government, and perhaps by confiscating the wealth of the rich for their own purposes, they might set up a Communistic or Socialistic system in which they would enjoy much more leisure and material pleasures than at present, and would shake off all the fetters which, as society is at present constituted, interfere with the indulgence of their tastes or passions. Moreover, they are animated by a bitter envy, and desire that if they cannot themselves share the material enjoyments of wealth nobody else shall possess them. The horrors of the First Revolution, and of the Reign of Terror—which disgusted the rest of the world, and which are remembered in France by all the middle and upper classes with feelings of fear and abhorrence—are to these ultra-Radicals the object of admiration and emulation. Moreover, these men are perfectly prepared to fight, and have shown on occasion that they can fight desperately. They are restrained by no timidity, moral or physical, whereas the supporters of order are, for the most part, abjectly timid, and disposed to rely for safety exclusively upon the Government and the army.

The aversion inspired by this faction gives the Government its principal political strength. They render revolutionary movements of all kinds terrible, even to those who would prefer an Empire or a Monarchy to the present system, but who feel that any attack on the existing order may give an opportunity to the enemies of all order. But the very same feeling renders the present Ministers an object of very general distrust, and operates unfavourably to the Republic itself in the minds of the upper and middle classes. The first Republican Administration put down the Commune with a vigour and severity as great as, under similar circumstances, the Empire itself could have displayed. The energetic measures taken to reconquer revolted Paris, and the severe punishment of the conquered rebels, won for the Republic a certain degree of public confidence. The late Assembly, however, which, from the circumstances of its election, did not represent the feeling of France on questions of domestic policy, ejected M. Thiers as being too Republican, and substituted Marshal MacMahon, in the belief that a soldier must incline towards Monarchy. This hope has been disappointed, for the Marshal has shown himself loyal to the Republic, has acted strictly as a constitutional ruler and has accepted Ministers with whose views he certainly cannot agree, whenever the temper of the new Assembly appeared to require such a concession. In this manner the Ministry which was at first a Ministry of the Right Centre has become gradually a Ministry of the Left, has become more and more distinctly Republican, and is now composed in large measure of men who are, in the opinion of a great part of their countrymen, too eager in their Republicanism to be altogether trustworthy as defenders of order. We do not say that this feeling is just. The Ministers taken from the Left have shown themselves in every respect but one very moderate Liberals. Their only extreme proceedings have been directed against the clergy and against Catholicism, and even in these they have fallen far short of the harsh measures of the Conservative German Empire. But they do not possess the full confidence of that numerous class of Frenchmen whose ruling idea is fear of the red flag: while they are hated just as bitterly by the Communists as Napoleon III. or Henry V. The anxiety and distrust of the former, and the impatience of the latter, become every day stronger as the revision of the Constitution fixed for 1880 approaches; and it remains to be seen whether the present Government, distrusted on the one side, disliked on the other, and jealously watched by an organised party like the Imperialists, ready to snatch at any chance of overthrowing it, can so balance parties against each other as to hold its own.

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Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A stylish and good working pair of Grey Australian Mares both go well in single and double harness and both have been ridden. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of large and powerful dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, 6 years 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness. Rs. 900.

A well bred and powerful Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness and rides, would make a good Charger. Rs. 700.

A very handsome and thorough-bred Waler Mare "Dagmar," 6 years, 14 3½ high, well broken to saddle, and has been broken to harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Casty Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 high, an exceedingly pleasant saddle horse and showy, with good paces. Rs. 300.

A young and powerful Bay Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, is well broken to single and double harness and goes well under saddle. Rs. 550

A pair of well bred (Country) Dun Galloways, 6 years, 13-2 high, both go well in harness, and a pair of pretty Deccan Black Ponies, thoroughly broken and fast in harness, the price of 1st pair Rs. 500 and 2nd Rs. 400.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, moves well in saddle, would make an excellent Lady's horse. Rs. 500.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 14-1½ high, 8 years old, is a first-rate Charger has been constantly ridden on parade. Rs. 600.

A Bright Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 14-2 high, very powerful, quiet to ride, perfectly broken to harness and trots fast, with a light English-built dog cart and harness in good order, price of turnout. Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Horse, high caste, 5 years 14-2 high, a pleasant back goes light in hand, and free in action. Rs. 700

A Bay Arab Mare, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness, with a buggy in good order and a set of brown leather brass mounted harness, turnout. Rs. 700.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 7th May 1877.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK, containing	8 dozen Pints	Rs.	16 0
" "	6 " Quarts	"	18 0
" "	4 " "	"	13 0

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H.M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BRIDGMONT & Co's name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

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Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
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Tiger Claw Jewellery of the bestfi nish and new designs.

Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels, and Cruet Frames.
Sets of Saltcellars—2, 4 and 6 in case.

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Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

Silver Articles for Presentation,
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.

Quaint Muffineers in Cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.

The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.
24th April, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	6	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Chorley's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

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READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

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Deck Suits	10 to 15	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits	30 to 40	8
Boys' Suits	10	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	0
Dressing Gowns, from	9 to 20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do	4	8
French Cambric do Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shirts, Fronts	3	8
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 2-8 to	2	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz	3	0
Warm do	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 6 to	6	8
Ladies' Thread Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. 6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	5 to 15	0

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to	8
Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to	8
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-3 to	12
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to	8
Blankets	each	10
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to	10
Rug Straps	1-8 to	2
Waterproof Coats	10	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to	23